## HER EYE PUT OUT BY A PIN

A SUIT FOR \$50,000 DAMAGES BROUGHT AGAINST GEORGE LE BOUTILLIER.

MRS. SWINARTON DECLARES THAT ONE OF THE CASH BOYS AT HIS STORE SNAPPED INTO HER FACE THE SHARP LITTLE IN-

STRUMENT WHICH MADE HER HALF BLIND.

Shoot the hat!" Mrs. Anna E. Swinarton heard these words in a stage whisper while she was in George Le Bou-She turned around just as she heard them, and almost instantly she cried out with pain and put her hand to her right eye.

day Mrs. Swinarton wears a glass eye on the right side, and she says the left one is affected. She says the trouble was all caused by a pin which was shot or snapped into her eye by a cashbey in Le Boutillier's store. On account of the accident she brought a suit against Le Boutillier for \$50,000 damages. That suit was brought to trial before Judge Glegerich and a jury, in the Court

of Common Pleas, yesterday.

Mrs. Swinarton on the witness-stand said she was from Chicago. The day on which the accident is alleged to have occurred she was sitting at the counter at Le Boutillier's store, her little boy, who had on a derby hat, by her side. Fifteen or wenty cashboys were near her. She heard the yords "shoot the hat," evidently brought out by the hat which her boy wore, and then felt the pain

A pin had struck her in the eye. It becam necessary to have the eye removed. She declared that the pain and worry broke down her health. Mrs. Swinarton also declared that it was the practice of the boys in the store to shoot pins, that

Mrs. Swinarton also declared that it was the practice of the boys in the store to shoot pins, that Le Boutililer's attention had been called to it and he had taken no measures to prevent it. Lizzie Murphy, formerly employed as a saleswoman in the store, testified positively that it was a practice of the cash boys to snap or shoot pins with rubber bands about the store. Le Boutililer denies that such a practice existed, and also that Mrs. Swinarton was injured in this way.

Mr. Hanenbeck, head packer for Le Boutillier, said he was close to Mrs. Swinarton when the alleged accident took place. He declared that he had not seen any cash boys or any one else shoot or snap pins. He also declared that no such practice existed in the store. His testimony lost its effect by his own assertion that he was extremely busy at the time of the alleged accident. The fact was finally brought out that Mrs. Swinarton had been struck in the eye with a pin, and he had told the superintendent of Miss Murphy's assertion.

James Collins, a former cash boy in the store, swore that the discipline of the cash boys in Le Boutillier's store was "awful strict." He never saw any one snap pins upstairs, but he had seen pins snapped at a target in the basement at lunch time.

F. B. Colton, Le Boutillier's attorney, gave the

me.

F. B. Colton, Le Boutillier's attorney, gave the fitness a piece of rubber and a pin and asked him is show how it was done. The jurymen and all it other people in the courtroom began to move neasily in their seats. He was excused from carring the demonstration any further than showing tow it was done, and everybody looked relieved. The case was adjourned until this morning.

LABOR RIOTS IN HOLLAND.

DOMELA NIEUWENHUIS, THE SOCIALIST LEADER THE WORKMEN AND THE LITTLE QUEEN.

A recent dispatch stated that a riot started by the Socialists, in which the Mayor was stabbed, had occurred at Amsterdam. It was cabled afterward that the riot had taken place at Wageningen, not in the commercial capital of the Nethers. The fact is that labor troubles have occurred during the last two years in many parts f Holland, a country which was declared even recently by careless writers to be the only country in Europe free from the Socialistic or Anarchistic disease. Such assertion was inspired by the neral reputation of quiet coldness attributed to

the stern Dutchmen.

No later than on October 22 a fight took place in the streets of Amsterdam at 10 o'clock p. m., at the end of a public meeting organized by the club of Socialists. The members wanted to go about the street in procession, together with the numerous friends who were waiting at the door of the and were stopped at the public thoroughfares Kaland were stopped at the public thoroughfares Kar-verstaadt and Sophiapiein by the police, who ar-rested several. The crowd armed themselves with stones piled up near by for the building of a Luth-eran church. The fight lasted for nearly one hour, the Socialists being enraged at the arrest of Van Kol, one of their chiefs, and it ended only after the police had made use of their swords and seri-ously wounded several rioters, including a young you who was taken in a dying condition to a hos-

ously wounded several rioters, including a young man who was taken in a dying condition to a hospital. Other riots had broken out some time before at Heerta. Pekela and other places; the garrisons at Groningen, Arnhem and Zutphen had to be reinforced. It is to be noted that these troubles occurred in villages as well as in cities.

There are yet however, no anti-dynastic sentiments entertained by the majority of the disturbers of public peace. In many places the Socialists who manifested revolutionary tendencies were driven out by the workmen and the peasants. The general idea is that better times will come when little Queen Wilhelmine attains her majority, and actually governs, instead of her mother, Queen Regent Emma. One of the Socialist songs sung around the royal carriage in which were the two Queens, during their latest journey through Hol land. Says:

Queens, during their latest journey through Hol land, says:

"Proletarians, I am Wilhelmire; as a child, I am already seated on the throne. I wear on my blond hair the royal crown of the Lower Countries. I was born at the Castle of Loo. But when I am of age, I shall be with the poor people, whose rights are not acknowledged.

The leader of the Holland Socialists is Domela, Nieuwenhuis, a man of great intellect and fine figure. He is more a theorist than a savage revolutionist; he advises his followers to organize themselves thoroughly before attempting any violent measures. He urges a universal strike, for instance, and he advocated this idea at the recent Socialist Congress at Zurich. Domela Nieuwenhuis is very popular, and whenever he appears in a town or village of Holland, men, women and children assemble, with bands of music, and accompany him with songs and acclamations. A recent inquiry held by the Government about the present condition of the workmen and peasants in Holland shows that it is precarious, and this explains the labor riots now so frequent in the Netherlands.

TO IMPROVE PREPARATORY SCHOOLS.

The committee of the National Educational Association, appointed last July to consider the curriculum of preparatory schools, held its first regular ally session yesterday afternoon in Hamilton Hall, Columbia College. The members include President Charles W. Eilot, of Harvard; President James R. Angell, of the University of Michigan; President James M. Taylor, of Vassar College; President Jesse, of the University of Missouri; President Baker, of the University of Colorado; Dr. William T. Harris, United States Commissioner of Education, and Professor King, of Oberlin College. An opening session was held Wednesday evening. Plans for improvements of all kinds in the studies of the secondary schools are being thoroughly discussed, and definite recommendations will be made. They will remain in accession through to-morrow, and important results are looked for. Columbia College. The members include President

The Edison patents on the incandescent electric lighting system in England expire to-day. The English patents were granted some time after the the Edizon Company in this city said yesterday that there was no danger of the American patents being contested. The English patents were formerly the private property of Mr. Edison. Some years ago he sold the patents to an English company. It was said yesteriay that the Edison Company would soon become a competitor of the English company.

AWARDS TO THE CANADIAN PACIFIC.

The Canadian Pacific Rallway Company has received the highest award at the World's Fair for its standard passenger train and locomotive as follows: For excellence of design and construction of a handsome transcontinental passenger train; hav-

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UNIQUE IN DESIGN,

ENDLESS IN VARIETY.

both a pleasant and profitable undertaking. Prices much

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is a silver thread of inconstant beauty. The lovely crescents we offer now, incrusted with old mine diamonds, are lasting and charming in their simplicity. A dainty size \$45. A larger one \$75, and one of extreme beauty \$150. Dia-monds, Watches, Jewelry, Silver Novelties.

J. H. Johnston & Co., 17 Union Square, N. Y.

ing special features of merit in its colonists' sleep-ing cars; locomotive—for general excellence of workmanship and design, specially of the steel cab lined with wood, and manner in which main frames over cylinder saddle are braced. It has also re-ceived an award on the model of its Japan and China steamers.

MANY SALES REPORTED.

THE EFFECT OF THE ELECTION ON REAL ESTATE QUICKLY SEEN.

DEALERS EXPECT A LIVELY FALL AND WINTER

-PARCELS OFFERED AND THE PEICES. The real estate market was more active yesterwere some good-sized sales made and the bidding was lively. There is a general impression among real estate men that the result of Tuesday's election will make for a time, at least, a booming market, which otherwise at this season of the year would not be active. If the present indications can be relied upon there will be considerable doing in realty throughout the fall and winter, and brokers and buyers express the opinion that next spring there will be an unprecedented number of

real estate transactions.

The total amount of business done at public sales yesterday was \$98,950. This included sales of property above and below Fourteenth'st. At the Trinity Salesroom Richard V. Harnett & Co. sold the three-story brick dwelling at No. 122 West Thirteenth-st. for the Daniel Stenson estate to Thirteenth-st. for the Daniel Stenson estate to Benjamin Haxton for \$19,300. The sale was made as if under foreclosure, in accordance with the will of Mr. Stenson. He left a provision in his will to the effect that his real estate should be sold under the rules governing foreclosure sales. At the Liberty Street Exchange Richard V. Harnett & Co. adjourned the sale of No. 160 Madison-st. to November 16, at the same time and place.

The private sales reported yesterday were as follows: Wilson H. Blackwell & Co. have sold No. 288 West Thirteenth-st. a three-story brownstone house. 15x100, for \$13,300. D. Kempner & Son sold for M. Nathan the five-story double flat at No. 388 West Forty-third-st. to J. Hogan on private terms.

West Forty-third-st. to J. Hogan on private terms.

Plans and specifications were filed at the Building Department yesterday for new buildings the total cost of which will be \$170.390. The principal ones will be put up by Francis J. Schnugg, of No. 125 East Forty-fifth-st. His plans call for five five-story brick flats on Ninety-sixth-st., near Madisonave. Henry C. Irons, of No. 25 Willet-st., Brooklyn, has filed plans for a five-story brick flat at Columbus-ave, and Eighty-eighth-st., to cost \$50,000. There are no public sales amounced for to-day in this city. In Brooklyn, at No. 9 Willoughby-st., the sales announced are as follows:

Hope-st. Nos. 188 and 179, near Keap-st., four-story brick flat, but \$7.585.

Macon-st., No. 255, corner Patchen-ave., four-story brick flat, with stores, \$5x100.

Seventh-ave., Nos. 20s to 217, in conjunction with Nos. 506 to 514 Third-st., three three-story flat, with store on corner, unfinished, land 90x97.1095.

Fifty-second-st., Nos. 156 and 155A, near Third-ave., two two-story frame (brick-lined) dwellings, land 33.4x100.2.

Fifty-second-st., No. 148, near Third-ave., two-

3.4x100.2.

Fifty-second-st., No. 148, near Third-ave., two-story frame (brick-lined) dwelling, lot 16.8x100.2.

Fifty-fifth-st., No. 182, near Third-ave., two-story and extension brick dwelling, lot 21x100.2.

Fifty-fifth-st., No. 1612, near Third-ave., two-story and basement frame (brick-lined) dwelling, lot 16.8x100.2.

Hunterfly road, Nos. 2 and 11 near Atlantic.

lot 16.8x160.2.

Hunterfly road, Nos. 3 and 11. near Atlantic-ave., two-story frame dwelling, plot 43.1½x84.10x42x75; referee's sale at Kings County Court House, by Hamilton A. Gill.

It was reported yesterday that Richard Croker would soon leave the real estate firm of Peter F. Meyer & Co., of No. 111 Broadway. Mr. Meyer said that Mr. Croker was still with the firm, and that he had no knowledge of any intention on his part of leaving it.

A SALVATION ARMY CONGRESS.

IT WILL MEET IN THIS CITY IN THE COMING WEEK-PLANS OF THE GATHERING.

A Congress of the Salvation Army is to be held in this city during the coming week. It will be and 2.000 delegates from different parts of the United States, some coming from San Francisco. Commissioner Railton has arrived from the international headquarters, in London, to attend the ountry, coming here about twelve years ago, with bears the names of 1,600 commanding officers and

bears the names of 1.690 commanding officers and between 15.000 and 20.000 soldiers. Lord Ratua Pala, a converted Buddhist priest, who represents the Army's East Indian forces, and other foreign officers will also be present. The staff officers will be distributed among the nine barracks of the Army in this city, where they will conduct public meetings at 7 and 11 a. m. and 3 and 8 p. m. on Sunday, and at 8 p. m., on Monday. Public meetings will be held in Carnegie Hall at 8 p. m. on Tuesday and Wednesday, and in the Cooper Institute hall at 8 p. m. on Thursday and Friday. The meeting of Tuesday evening will be preceded by a parade in the upper part of Broadway, when it is expected that several thousand officers and soldiers will be in line headed by several of the Army's military bands consolidated and numbering 200 pieces.

A mass-meeting will be held in Union Square at 6.30 p. m. on Wednesday, for which a permit has been issued by the Park Commissioners. The Army has hired a hall at Broadway and Forty-ninth-st., in which the visiting officers will be entertained at a luncheon from 5 to 7 p. m. on Tuesday. Meetings of officers who constitute the congress will be held in executive session at Carnegie Hail on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday mornings and afternoons, at which General Ballington Booth. Commander of the Army, will preside. Among the topics for discussion are: "Work Among Junior Soldiers." "Discipline of Army Corps." "Work Among the Germans in the United States" and "A Plan for Providing for Superannuated Officers."

MR. OATES'S OPINION OF MR. HAWKINS

THE CONGRESSMAN INDULGES IN SOME PIC TURFSQUE LANGUAGE AND HINTS AT A DUEL. St. Louis, Nov. 9.-General Morton L. Hawkins, Editor of "The St. Louis Chronicle," to-day received the following letter from Congressman W Oater, of Alabama:

"House of Representatives, U. S., Washington

"To the Editor of The Chronicle, St. Louis, Mo. "Sir: I have just read your editorial on me 'Use for Bloodhounds'! It is predicated upon a clause in the Bankruptcy bill, of which have charge, which simply provides like unto a writ of ne exeat at the common law, that a bankrupt who undertakes to leave the jurisdiction in which his case is pending when his presence or testimony is shown to be necessary to the proceedings of the court may be arrested and detained, but not imprisoned, until the testimony is obtained or the judicial proceeding in which he is needed has been passed upon. That is in nowise a harsh provision, nor is it imprisonment for debt in any sense. Any man who has ever read the bill and noticed the provision you speak of, and will then read your article, will readily decide that you are either a llar or a fool. If you know what you are writing about, then I tell you you are an infamous llar; if you don't know what you are milling about, then I put you down as a cussed fool, and will take no further notice of you. I regard you as a jack-ss, but still, if you are offended at these remarks, come to see me, and I will give you satisfaction.

"WILLIAM C. OATES."

The letter is printed in to-day's "Chronicle." have charge, which simply provides like unto a writ

The letter is printed in to-day's "Chronicl

The Great Eastern Railway of England has in preparation a new office in the most central part of London, close to Trafalgar Square, and within a few hundred yards of the Grand Metropole, Vic-toria and other principal hotels. This office is designed to be a meeting place for American trav-ellers. A writing and reading room will be pro-vided, and American and English newspapers, di-rectories and books of reference will be at the dis-posal of travellers free of charge. Circulars and other tickets and all information concerning the Cathedral route, the Tennyson and Dickens country and other points of interest to American visitors on the Great Eastern Railway Company's line, and in connection with the company's Harwich route to the Continent; will be obtainable at this office.

PICKED UP A YAWL AND A DEAD WAY

Sand Beach, Mich., Nov. 9 .- The life-saving crew at Point aux Barques have found the yawiboat No. 2 of the sunken steamer Philadelphia twenty miles northeast of that station. They found the miles northeast of that station. They found the body of a man about twenty-two years of age. There was a slik handkerchief in his pocket with the initial "R" worked on it. The yawl had been run into, for the port how was stove in froms the stem beck to the second thwart, and clear to the keel, which shows that it was struck by a rapidly moving object of larger size. The survivors are positive that the yawl got safely away from the Philadelphia, and say it could not have been struck by the wheel of the Philadelphia. C. L. BUCKI'S HABITS.

TESTIMONY IN HIS WIFE'S SUIT FOR DI-VORCE.

Mrs. Hattle E. Bucki's sait for a separation from Charles L. Buckl, president of the Yellow Pine Lumber Company, was continued before Judge Ingraham, in the Supreme Court, yesterday. She told many stories of her husband's alleged dissolute habits, such as gambling and drinking. The men with whom he associated were also objectionable to her. One of them got drunk one night while in her presence. She did not like this, even though the man did send an apology to her husband the next day. When her husband was not at home playing cards he was out somewher same thing. He remained out all night extremely often, she said.

Once he came home at 11:30 p. m., when she was ill, and found her sister in the room. He brought the butler, whom she had discharged in the morn-

ing, back with him.
"Mr. Bucki came into my room and ordered my sister out of it," she said. "She went into the sitting-room, and he followed her there. He ordered her from the house, but she refused to

Mr. Bucki then sent for a policeman. Two police officers came a short time later. Mr. Bucki said

o them, according to the witness: 'Officers, put her out, do your duty.' "I told the officers that she was my sister, and was staying with me because I was ill. I also told them that Mr. Bucki had just come home. The policemen said they could do nothing. "It's all right," Mr. Bucki said to them. 'I have seen Captain Smith about it. Put her out. I know my rights."

The policemen refused to comply with Mr. Bucki's

request, however. This practically finished her testimony, although she went over the same ground she had gone in direct examination several times. Louis R. Hammerslough is a brother-in-law of

described the scene on that occasion. Miss Ruth O. Eckman, sister of the plaintiff, was the next witness. She gave more details of the time when she was ordered from the house by her

brother-in-law. Her story corroborated that told by Mrs. Bucki.

This testimony finished the plaintiff's case, and Mr. Bucki took the witness-stand. He was asked particularly about his alleged gambling and drinking. Nearly all of the stories he denied with more or less particularity, although he admitted enough to give at least a color of truth to the allegations which had been made against him. He had gambled some, not much. One in a while he played a game of poker at a 55 limit. Less frequently he played a larger game.

Mrs. Bucki had said that he gambled in London while they were on their wedding trip. In answer to a question about this allegation, he said he had only played once in London and did not consider that anything to speak of.

As for Paris, "Why," he said, "I drove her all around the country, and I did not gamble at all on the Continent."

He admitted having played at one of the Dalys' places at Long Branch, also in Chicago.

"In Chicago," he said, "I played with an ex-Governor of Illinois and a United States Senator. We played a little X-limit game."

About the assertion of his wife that he had gambled at Jacksonville, he declared that he did not gamble at all. The boarders at the hotels down there sat around and played whist and he took a hand. He denied that he ever gambled down there have the Hoffman House, in this city. This time he acknowledged the truth of the accusation, and said he had played all night with some city officials were not mentioned.

Mr. Bucki denied that he had ever been drunk since his marriage. He also denied ever having struck his wife.

This finished the case for the day, Mr. Bucki's testimon will be resumed this morning.

HE CALLED THE WITNESS A LIAR.

LIVELY EPISODE GROWING OUT OF TESTIMONY IN UPINGTON'S SUIT AGAINST KEENAN. George P. Upington's suit against John Keenan. the exiled boodler, who recently returned from Can ada, was enlivened yesterday by a little byplay which really had nothing to do with the case-tha is, the case on trial. Upington, who made his money out of the Louisiana Lottery, lent \$42,000 to Keenan, so he says, because Keenan had pro to do many things which would be for the personal advantage of Upington and his uncle, George Upington was prevented from bringing a suit by the fact that Keenan had his residence in Canada

a short time to allow a Pinkerton detective named Frank to testify for the defendant. He wanted to go to Duluth, so his testimony was taken in irreg-

ne years after the alleged loans of 1881 and

go to Duluth, so his testimony was taken in irregular order.
Frank testified that Upington had told him about the time of the alleged loans, when Upington was running the New-York end of the lottery, that he had the police entirely under his control, and that he had paid them large sums of money to bring about this condition of affairs. Some of this money had been paid to Commissioners. Frank also declared that Upington told him that ex-County Clerk W. A. Butler got part of the boodle.

Butler was sitting near the door of the court-room while this testimony was being given. After it was finished he got up and addressed the court. He said that the witness had connected his name with some alleged bribery and he wanted to know whether or not the witness could identify him there. Judge Truax asked the witness if he could identify Butler, and he replied that he could not. When the witness was going out of the court-room Butler approached him and said hotly and loud enough for those several feet away to hear: "You are a liar."

loud enough for those several feet away to hear "You are a lisr."

The men had some words in a low but excite tone, and it looked for a few seconds as if they would come to blows. The court officers interfered and Frank went out. He told Butler that if he would meet him outside the courtroom he would settle with him, but Butler did not go out.

IS DOUGLAS GUILTY OF CONTEMPT?

Judge Freedman, in the Superior Court, yesterday reserved his decision on a motion to punish Bryon Douglas, an actor, for contempt, for failing to pay his wife, Mary R. E. Douglas, \$350 alimony in his is a niece of Edwin Booth, and receives \$10,000 under his will.

The allegation is that the order requiring Douglas show cause why he should not be punished for ntempt was served on him while he was at Mr. contempt was served on him while he was at Mr. Booth's funeral.

Douglas denies this, and declares that he did not attend Mr. Booth's funeral. He was in Asbury Park with his mother at that time, he declares, this mother corroborates this assertion. The order, he declares, was served on another actor who resembles him, and whose name is Francis Carlyle. Carlyle says this statement is true.

Judge Freedman took all the papers and reserved his decision.

Drake Seaman dragged slowly along before Judge Patterson and a jury, in the Supreme Court, ves and who received nothing under the will, is suing Lawrence Drake, who is a relative also and re-Lawrence Drake, who is a relative also and received a good share of the estate under the will. These are the parties to this particular suit, although 147 plaintiffs are interested in the outcome of the case. Proving the identity of these plaintiffs and their family connection with Mrs. Seaman is the task which the court has in hand.

All of yesterday was taken up with the reading of records from ilibies and graveyard inscriptions and records. They were explained and connections drawn between them and the plaintiffs in this suit. The case will be continued to-day.

COURT CALENDARS FOR TO-DAY. Supreme Court—General Term—Before Van Brunt, P. J., O'Brien and Parker, JJ.—Nos. 64, 88, 63, 69, 94, 16, 1, 2, 3, 11, 37 ± 11. Supreme Court—Chambers—Before Andrews, J.—Motion 2. 3. 11. 32 Count Chambers Before Andrews, J.—Motion calendar called at 11 a. na. Superior court special Term—Part I—Before Burrett, J.—Nos. 122, 123, 404, 740, 71, 85, 86, 324, 88, 343, 255, 284, 108, 199, 349, 339, 428, 341, 731, 775, 823, 788, 1259, 809, 339, 439, 341, 731, 775, 823, 788, 1259, 809, 730, 1259, 12

Court-Part IV-Refore Truax, J.-Cases from Part III.
Surregate's Court-Trial Term-Before Rauson, S.-Will
of Kate L. Landy, 10:30 a. m. 

Sujerior Court—Equity Term—Before McAdam, J.—Nos. Nos. 114, 319.

Superior Court—Trial Term—Part I—Before Sedgwick, C. J.—Nos. 1393, 1034, 923, 955, 1114, 1171.

Superior Court—Trial re-m—Part II—Before Gilder. Seeve, J.—558, 1513, 1244, 1388, 1145, 1413, 1419, 1442, 1398, 1165, 1069, 975.

Superior Court—Frial Term—Part III—Before Duzz, Superior Court—1 rial Term—Part III—Before Duzz, Laws, 1477, 44, 1746, 1333, 1089, 1452, 1525, 1036, 1682, 1029, 969, 868, 1944. 

THE DRYDOCKS ARE AT FAULT

THEIR ENTRANCES TOO SMALL TO ADMIT THE NEW YORK WHEN LOADED.

FEW OCCASIONS ON WHICH SUCH A NECESSITY WOULD EXIST-CAPTAIN PHILIP DE-CLARES THE REPORTS OF FAULTY CONSTRUCTION TO BE

The real facts brought out by the report made esterday that the armored cruiser New-York had been so faultily constructed as to be unable to enter any drydock in the United States are not comfiting as is the general impression gained from the announcement. That the New-York was drawing more water than her designers had in-tended she should has never been a secret, nor does it seem to have worried any one in the de-

At the Navy Yary in Brooklyn, where the New-York is now lying, it was said yesterday that the impossibility of the ship's entering drydock this country when loaded was common talk. At the same time the occasions that such a vessel as the New-York, when loaded, had to use a drydock were few and far between; in fact, almost the plaintiff. He was at the house the night when Mr. Bucki brought the policemen there, and he might present itself: then the existing impossibility would be hadly felt.

"For instance," as an officer aboard the cruiser said yesterday, "we might be all loaded and ready for sea, having orders to get away immediately time when she was ordered from the house by her brother-in-law. Her story corroborated that told by Mrs. Bucki.

This testimony finished the plaintiff's case, and without docking the ship. It would be necessary to remove two or three hundred tons of her burden and to shift everything about. All that would take

to remove two or three hundred tons of her burden and to shift everything about. All that would take time, and when this Government pays thousands of dollars for time gained by the speed of a boat, we don't want to lose all that time by delays in getting away.

"As we are riding now at the wharf there is not a drydock in the country that we could enter. We are just barely off the mud at low tide, and to get out to sea we should probably have to wait for high water. But all this is not the fault of the New-York. The drydocks are not big enough; that is where the fault lies, or rather their entrances are not deep enough. The docks themselves are big enough to hold any ship. To remely them would cost a great deal of money, now that the docks are built, but there can be no doubt that the change should be made. The New-York is only the first of the large cruisers the United States is to have. The Columbia, the Minneapolis, the Indiana and the Massachusetts will all draw about as much water as the New-York. The extra draught aft was not the reason that her stern torpedo tubes were never put in. The tubes were designed too low to begin with."

Captain Philip's remark in regard to the stern torpedo tubes on the New-York expresses his idea of their usefulness. "I don't know that we need any torpedo tubes aft." he said, "the New-York will do her work forward. I hardly think we shall do much running away. Anything that is said against the stability of the New-York is nonsense. There is not a more stable ship afloat than she, and as for her being topheavy, why that is said against the stability of the New-York is nonsense. There is not a more stable ship afloat than she, and as for her being topheavy, why that is smid against the stability of the New-York is nonsense. There is not a more stable ship afloat than she, and as for her being topheavy, why that is smid against the stability of the New-York is

CATHOLICS AND SECRET SOCIETIES.

THE BAN OF THE CHURCH SAID TO HAVE BEEN WITHDRAWN FROM ALL ORDERS EX-

CEPT FREE MASONS. New-Haven, Conn., Nov. 9.—"The Register" prints a story to-night which if correct would indicate that the Church of Rome has materially altered its views in the matter of its communicants becoming members of secret societies. The article says that of this diocese was held this week at the episcopal residence in Hartford, and a circular which will deeply interest every member of a secret society in the United States was read. The circular, which was official, and which contained the results of the deliberations of a council of the Catholic Archbishops of the United States, was in substance

Archbishops of the United States, was in substance that whatever ban, implied or otherwise, has been laid on secret societies of this country, except in one instance, has been removed. The exception is the organization of Free Masons.

A well-known priest is quoted as confirming the statement as to the new order of things, and it has been learned from other sources that the meeting of the Catholic Archbishops in question was that held in Chicago during the Fair. This clergyman is reported as saying:

"There was more or less verlance in the opinions held on this subject in the different archdioceses. It was desired that there should be uniformity. The authorities in Rome were anxious to settle the question so that there would be no more misunderstending in any of the different jurisdictions. Therefore the 'Archbishops came together at the World's Fair during the session of the Catholic Congress and discussed this great question, with the result that all over the United States hereafter, if a Catholic wishes to join the Odd Fellows or any like secret society, other than Free Masonry; he may do so without censure of the Church coming down on his head."

HE WOULD LIKE TO KNOW WHAT HE DID. John Hyan, a wealthy contractor, living at No. 274 West Fortleth-st., would like to know offence he is said to have committed in Saratoga last summer. Detective O'Brien, of Inspector Mc Laughlin's staff, and Deputy-Sheriff William Jones, of Saratoga, arrested him yesterday on the charge of having violated Section 675 of the Penal Code while in Saratoga. This section provides that any one who injures the person or property of another, disturbs the public peace, or does anything to harm the public health, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor. The deputy-sheriff did not know what Ryan's alleged off-ence was, nor is the defendant aware of having done anything wrong.

Ryan was admitted to bail in 3500 in General Sessions yesterday, to appear in the Saratoga court when he is wanted there. Laughlin's staff, and Deputy-Sheriff William Jones,

A CONTEST OVER MOODY MERRILL'S INSURANCE. Boston, Nov. 9.-In the Superior Court to-day a Merrill seek to obtain possession of several insurance policies on Merrill's life, aggregating \$35,000, now held by Mrs. Charlotte E, Baker, his sisternow held by Mrs. Charlotte E. Baker, his sister-in-law. The policies were a part of the contents of an iron chest which Moody delivered to his sister-in-law in January after she had repeatedly demanded a settlement of her affairs. Mrs. Baker claims that the policies rightfully belong to her by virtue of what in law amounts to an assignment of them. She says that they were given to her as collateral for certain securities of hers held by Merrill which turned out to be valueless. The assigness claim that the policies belong to the estate of Merrill, and his creditors should reap whatever pecuniary advantage may come from them.

A RIG HATL OF MOONSHINERS

Blue Field, W. Val, Nov. 9.-To-day United States Marshal Vinson and his force of deputies started for Charleston, having in charge between sixty and seventy prisoners, the result of recent raids on moonshiners and "blind pig" operators in Mercer, Logan, Wayne, McDowell and adjoining counties. About four hundred witnesses also accompanied the marshal. There are in all several hundred cases of the character described to be tried at the term of court beginning next week. A number of the prisoners are men of good standing, and able to give bonds for their appearance, while others are of the most desperate character. The notoricus "Old Man" Morgan, who has been a moonshiner ever since the close of the war, is among the number. Another desperado is Littard Hall, who comes from a family of bad men. Other important arrests will be made upon the return of the marshal from Charleston. moonshiners and "blind pig" operators in Mercer.

MAGNOLIA ANDREWS RETURNS HOME.

Kansas City, Nov. 9 .- Magnolia Andrews, the telegraph operator from Kansas City who wanted Edwin Gould to help him make \$5,000, returned home last night. He said to a reporter that he to give the Goulds an opportunity to repay him for his faithful services during two Western Union strikes years ago. For that he had been arrested and thrown into jail, and after being released

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After the Honeymoon.

Their honeymoon was over, The timothy and clover In all the summer fields was turning brown. Twas morning, she sat sighing; Bedewed with dismal crying She puckered up her forehead in a frown. Floors sadly needed scrubbing, Black kettles needed rubbing, Her castles in the air had

toppled down. When lo! a great magician transformed this sad condition, For Gold Dust Washing Powder's wide renown Induced this bride to buy it-as soon as she could try it No happier home existed in the town.

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forced to leave the city. He was indignant at his treatment. He said that he had no notion of attempting to force Mr. Gould to pay him \$5.000. All he wanted was to be advanced to some more lucrative position in the company's service or to be given a "tip" on the stock market. The Western Union has refused to re-employ Andrews. He is out of work and has a family consisting of a wife and two children. He says that he does not know which way to turn, and he has no hope for the future.

THOSE BUFFALO FRAUDS. CITIZENS DO NOT INTEND TO LET THE

CULPRITS GO FREE.

SHEEHAN'S HENCHMEN STAND IN IMMINENT DANGER OF TASTING JUSTICE: FOR

ONCE-THE CITY AROUSED.

Buffalo, Nov. 9 (Special).-There is going to be a evolution in the city government before long. Su perintendent Chambers, of the Police Department, a number of his captains and office assistants, Sheriff Beck, the Police Commissioners and a small army of lesser Sheehan henchmen are looking about for other employment in case something happens. It is not improbable that every one of them will be swept out of office as a result of the parody on an election held in the First Ward, by means of which Mr. Sheehan saved two candidates. Sheriff Beck's danger is the most immediate, unless he proves that the remarkable aggregation of "bruisers" who wore special deputy sheriffs' badges and threw Republicans out of the polling-places on Election Day were not sworn in by him; and unless he explains better than he has done yet why he neglected to serve a warrant issued by Judge Hatch for the arrest of the notorious "Jim" Ken-

natch for the arrest of the notorious "Jim" Ken-nedy, Governor Flower will be asked to remove him, and he may be indicted besides. The revolution in the Police Department is only a question of time. The Commissioners and the Superintendent may be prosecuted, or they may be permitted to remain in office till they can be legislated out. Sherman S. Rogers, Franklin D. Locke and John G. Milburn conferred this morning with many of the ablest business men in the city

legislated out. Sherman S. Rogers, Frankin D. Locke and John G. Miiburn conferred this morning with many of the ablest business men in the city to take steps in this direction and arrange for the speedy disintegration of the machine which Lieutenant-Governor Sheshan has built up. It has been agreed that one of the first bills to be introduced in both houses of the Legislature shall be a measure in both houses of the Legislature shall be a measure by quoting to him the words he used to excuse himself for signing the sneak bills, that he felt obliged to regard the volce of the Buffalo legislators as the volce of the people of Buffalo.

Plans are also being made to bring suit against the Police Commissioners under the provisions of the charter, which gives the General Term of the Supreme Court power to remove them when they prove corrupt or negligent in the discharge of their duties, upon presentation of sufficient evidence. This evidence can be supplied without any doubt, and in the judgment of good attorneys belonging to both parties the people have a clear case.

There seems to be no doubt now that the only two candidates saved by Sheehan will be thrown out. Sherman S. Rogers says: "The scenes in the stolen districts of the First Ward were, I am assured, worse even than they were reported, and I should incline to the opinion that the vote cast there was no vote. It was a most outrageous proceeding, and I don't think any one who is certified through it to office should receive any benefit from it. Of course it is not legal, as I understand it. Practically, men who were not going to vote the Sheehan ticket were kept away from the polis by force and on petty charges trumped up against them. Of course a poli under such circumstances is fraudulent, and its result cannot properly be imposed upon the people. I think any court would hold so on the facts being properly presented. As far as the Assembly is concerned, I assume a Republican Assembly is concerned, I assume a Republican Assembly is assured. I think they woul

THE APPOINTMENTS CRITICISED.

LIC OFFICE SEVERELY CONDEMNED. People who hoped that the warning administered o Tammany Hall in the election returns of Novem ber 7 would be heeded were deeply disappointed by Mayor Gilroy's appointments, made the very day after the election. The Mayor's reappointments of Thomas L. Feitner and John J. Ryan as Police Justices and of Theodore Moss, Waiton Storm and Justices and of Theodore Moss, watch active and Jacob Hess as Subway Commissioners were severely criticised by public-spirited citizens. The people of New-York are tired of bossism and of the low and unworthy selections for official places which follow in its wake.

Feitner was the Police Justice who on Wednes day heard the case of James S. Lehmaier, the Republican lawyer and watcher in the Thirty-third Election District of the XXIIId Assembly District. who, with the Republican district captain, was ar-rested by a Tammany policeman after they had rested by a Tammany policeman after they had been thrown out of the polling booth by Tammany heelers. Feitner discharged the "prisoners," but he had no word of reproof or rebuke for the secundrels who assaulted Lehmaier, nor for the subservient policeman who hustled the Republican watchers away from the polis, leaving a clear field for the Wiswam. An honorable and upright magistrate would have inquired into the case and would have used his authority to bring the guilty rascals to trial and punishment. But Fettner probably had his instructions. If he had shown a desire to do his duty he might not have been reappointed. The other appointment for Police Justice is fully as bad in the eyes of respectable, law-ablding citizens. Ryan's associations make him utterly unfit for such an office.

Walton Storm's reappointment on the Board of

office.
Walton Storm's reappointment on the Board of Electrical Control amazed people who are acquainted with his career. Storm was treasurer of the defunct Manhattan Athletic Club, which had such a series of disasters. The way in which Mr. Storm handled the inances of the club caused a great deal of unfavorable comment, both inside and outside of the club. The popular verdict is that he is unfit for public office.

As to Theodore Moss, another reappointment, it has been the judgment of electricians and others interested in the doings of the Board of Electrical Control that Mr. Moss does not possess proper qualifications for the office. How he came originally to drop into this berth, with its salary of \$5,000 and very little to do, has been a mystery for a long time. The reappointment of Jacob Hess is easy to understand. He has long been known as a "Hoffman House Republican," and in that capacity has enjoyed the confidence of Edward S, Stokes, who has great power and influence in Tammany Hall. Everybody knows what the expression "Hoffman House Republican" means. Republicans who accept sinecure offices from Tammany Hall year after year display little public spirit, and are of little use to the Republican party or to the community.

Princeton, N. J., Nov. 9 (Special).—The fall meet-ng of the trustees of Princeton College was held ing of the truster here to-day. Dr. Patton presided, and among those present were H. M. Alexander, Dr. William those present were H. M. Alexander, Dr. William Paxton, W. J. Magie, M. Ritter Pyne, Colonel John J. McCook and Cyrus H. McCormick, Colonel John McCook offered to rive \$60 to supply the chapel pulpit this term. Resolutions were unanimously adopted commending the vigor and discretion with which the faculty have dealt with the crime of hazing, and expressing a firm determination to support the college and civil authorities in putting it down.

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